THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

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FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

BEHOLDER.

No. II.

When the vote of appropriation was passed to carry the treaty into effect, the hopes of war and alliance were at an end. The French and the Democrats raved with madness: the French began to plunder our commerce, and the Democrats applauded them. A system of pillage was commenced, the most outrageous and insufferable the world ever saw. Without any reason but her will, the Great Republic subjected us on the ocean to all the evils she could inflict. It was, indeed, as a pretext, contended that our treaty with England, violated our treaty with France: but this was never believed, except by those whose ignorance subjected them to democratic imposition. The very words of the treaty guard against partiality. In the twenty-fifth article it is said, "Nothing in this "treaty contained, shall be construed "to operate contrary to former, and "existing public treaties with other "sovereigns or states." How then can it be pretended that our faith with France was violated? Moreover—previous to the ratification of the treaty, it was presented to Adet, the French minister, with a request that he would communicate his remarks upon it. Accordingly he examined it, and complained to Mr. Randolph, the Secretary of State, that some of the articles were contrary to our engagements with France. Mr. Adet's objections were dated 30th June, 1795. On the 6th July, Mr. Randolph, A DEMOCRAT, replied to the objections, and assured the minister that they were founded on entire misconception or misconstruction of the treaty. He requested Mr. Adet to communicate any further objections he might have, and intimated that he should be happy to remove or obviate them. Mr. Adet made no further objections, and from the state of the correspondence, it was presumable he had none. If any thing further were necessary to prove that there was nothing in the treaty partial to England, we would observe, that under the present administration, Munroe has renewed it, and Duane asserts that he acted with the wisest policy.

The hostility of France, therefore, in 1797 and '98, may be called unprovoked. But where was the spirit that roused when England plundered us? Though our property on the ocean was not secure from capture; though our coasts were infested with privateers, and our harbours blockaded by pirates; though France assumed to nominate our ambassadors, and demanded tribute as the condition of their being received; though our embassies were rejected, and the proffered olive was twice disdainfully trodden under foot; still the democrats retained their love for France, and justified all her proceedings. They invited attack, and opposed defence. They condemned the augmentation of our navy as a prodigal measure, though privateers were sweeping our commerce from the ocean; and clamoured against the levy of troops as destructive of liberty,

though a hundred thousand men would have swept us from the land. Why this change of spirit? When England captured our ships, and detained our posts, no measures were too energetic, no measures too rash. The powers of Neptune and Æolus were insufficient to avenge our injured trade. But when we were pirated by France, and on demanding explanation, subjected to the haughtiest rebuffs, in what cave was pent the whirlwind of democratic wrath? Why did we see those who had just been raging at insult and abuse, now placid and unresisting? If so fearless of the British lion, were they terrified by the Gallic tiger? "*When the French government raised its voice*," were they awed into silence, or soothed into tenderness? To what can this non-resistance be attributed? To the same spisit which opposed the British treaty, and which now opposes the fortification of our harbours. The Democrats sigh for a foreign master, and like tame oxen, are ready to come under the yoke at his beck. So desirous of subjugation are they, that they refuse to make even the show of resistance. In 1798, they condemned all preparations for defence; and in 1807, their highest bid for the preservation of liberty, is twenty thousand dollars. In 1798, they accused the Federalists of seeking war; in 1807 they accuse them of cowardice. Of war the Federalists were never desirous. They indeed prefer it to slavery; they prefer it to disgrace; but not to honourable peace. They know that though Neptune elicited the war horse in all his array, Minerva called forth the peaceful olive, and the victory of utility was adjudged to her by an heavenly umpirage. The accusation of cowardice, they scorn to answer.

From this prepossession for France, of which we are tracing the effects, arose the difficulties we had to encounter in our attempts at negociation. The French well knew the strength of their party in this country, and, by its servility, were emboldened to pursue the most insolent measures. Monroe had informed them that we would *take joyfully the spoiling of our goods*, if it would injure England, or benefit France. He informed them that we would cheerfully acquiesce in all infractions of treaty, and all violations of right, if they were advantageous to our sister REPUBLIC. The history of diplomacy exhibits no instance of baseness like Monroe's. In servility of devotion to France; in transgression of instructions; in sacrifice of his country's dignity; and in neglect of his country's rights; James Monroe stands unrivalled. When recalled for his misconduct, he wrote a book, and with his own hand, set the seal to his infamy. Were the effects of his conduct confined to himself, and his disgrace among the worthy and the good, his name would not here be mentioned. He might quietly pass down to oblivion, and sooth his declining years by contemplating the character and conduct of D'Oubril. But the evils he brought on our country, forbid him to rest in quiet. It is the duty of every man to hold him up to abhorrence. From his behaviour while minister, resulted the repulse of his successor, and the unparalelled treatment of our envoys extraordinary. His representations of American spirit, and his exhibition of it, occasioned the demand of tribute from those who succeeded him.

Nor while examining the pernicious effects of partiality to France upon our negociation with her, should the dark and suspicious conduct of Mr. Gerry be unnoticed. Why was he the favourite and the confidant of the French cabinet? Why was he selected as the individual with whom a treaty could be formed? Why did he stay cringing round the court, after the departure of his colleagues? Did Talleyrand discover in him no partiality to France? And did the discovery not delay, and even thwart the negociation? And what shall we say of Logan? Of him who was deputed by the Democrats to counteract the measures of our executive? He is the same Logan who urged, as an argument for prohibiting intercourse with St. Domingo, that France demanded it. Let this suffice. His vote counts one.

To Monroe, Gerry, and Logan, this trio, this sweet unleavened mass of treachery, servility, and incapacity, we have to attribute much of the evil we suffered from France. They embarrassed negociation by irresolution and compliance, and invited aggression by representing it as agreeable to us, if useful to the French. Had it not been for Monroe and his party here, Pinckney would not have been rejected. Had it not been for Gerry, our second embassage would have terminated our disputes. Had not Logan crept to the footstool of Gallic tyranny, and meanly presented a servile memorial——his name would never have reached across the Atlantic.

Thus we have seen some of the evils which partiality to France, and antipathy to England, were able to produce, even before the change in our administration. After peace was established with France, and Jefferson came to the presidency, no obstacle remained to check the indulgence of this partiality and this antipathy, and the history of the present administration bears witness to their destructive influence.

AMERICANUS.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

In consequence of my observations in the "WEEKLY INSPECTOR" of the 28th ult. on the growing practice in America of altering English publications, with a view of obtaining a copy-right, to secure the profits arising from their exclusive sale, a champion of our copy-right seekers, under the signature of VINDEX, has appeared in "THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND," and "bespattered and besplashed" with no sparing hand. I must request the Editor to grace the columns of "THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR" with this production. If the public shall not be convinced by the validity of his arguments, they may, perhaps, be amused by the Napoleon-like style in which our intrepid assailant advances to the charge.

However, whether angry or mild, impudent or civil, I should not have declined a patient discussion of any point, tending to elucidate the merits of the *principle* in question, could I have discovered in his attack, one position really controverted, that I had endeavoured to establish. I see nothing deserving my notice, unless it be one or two misrepresentations and ridiculous contradictions. I am accused of "making the most unfounded assertions and misrepresentations in regard to his (Abercrombie's) Grammar." But a few lines below, he admits that he has not seen it!! We are also told, that the writer is probably one, "who having, as he thought, secured to himself the exclusive sale of Murray's Grammar, finds his golden dreams vanished, by the preference likely to be given to Dr. Abercrombie's improved edition." We will not say in return, that VINDEX is a bookseller, nor violate probability so far as to suppose that he knows much about the bookselling business; for he would, in that case, have known that no bookseller in this city, nor any other person south of Massachusetts, (Dr. Abererombie excepted) ever pretended to "secure to himself," or claim "the exclusive sale" of any of Murray's works. Perhaps one half of the booksellers of New-York have, at different times, been concerned in publishing Murray's Grammar, as also many of his other works; and to their commendation, it may be added, that they have printed the works entire, without alterations or mutilations of any kind.

VINDEX, who appears to be *intimately* acquainted with Dr. Abercrombie, next informs us that that gentleman corresponds with LINDLEY MURRAY; and has sent him a copy of his edition. All this is very possible, but I have good reasons for asserting that LINDLEY MURRAY considers all attempts to ALTER ANY AUTHOR'S WORKS AS UNGENEROUS AND UNJUST; THAT EVERY AUTHOR OUGHT TO STAND OR FALL ON WHAT HE HIMSELF HAS DONE, AND NOT ON THE DOINGS OF ANOTHER; AND THAT EVERY MAN WHO WISHES TO BUILD UP HIS FORTUNE ON

HIS FAME BY THE PROFESSION OF AUTHORSHIP, SHOULD WRITE BOOKS FOR HIMSELF, AND NOT CALCULATE TO RAISE HIMSELF BY THE LABOURS OF OTHERS. These positions are founded on the broad basis of REASON and JUSTICE; and are, therefore, not to be shaken by all the sophistry which interest and prejudice can invent.

With regard to the charge of my uncivil treatment of Dr. Abercrombie, the public, and not VINDEX, must judge. I disclaim every intention of wounding that gentleman's feelings, or those of his friends; and *if* I have, in fact, been improperly severe, and imputed to him mercenary motives, which did not exist, it will be to me a cause of sincere regret. Dr. Abercrombie was known to me only as the head of an Academy in Philadelphia; and whether he was a D. D. an L. L. D. or an M. D. had never been mentioned in my presence. A considerable part of the remarks which have given VINDEX so much uneasiness, were penned above six months ago; and, therefore, long before Dr. Abercrombie's edition was in being. The evils which I have endeavoured to portray, I considered as deeply affecting the interests of literature; and since my observations have been published, I have derived much satisfaction in learning how very favourably they have been received.

That the *friends* of Dr. Abercrombie should come forward to *justify* him for enlarging Murray's Grammar, because it was before *too short*, was to have been expected; and in due time, (the time required for a communication to come from Boston) I have no doubt but that other vindications of the Boston edition will arrive, justifying the abridgement made by a clergyman in that place, because Murray's Grammar is *too long*. A third vindication will, probably, about the same time, reach us from Worcester, declaring that a "New System of Punctuation" only was required. However, as soon as the Boston VINDEX, and the Worcester VINDEX arrive, I intend to retire from the field, and turn the Philadelphia VINDEX into the "arena." As one will have the work longer, another shorter, and a third neither longer nor shorter, but an alteration in the system of punctuation only, I trust there will be no difficulty in bringing the three combatants into action; and then the readers of "THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR" may thank me as the instrument of presenting them with an entertainment highly worthy of their enjoyment. I would not for the world pretend to suggest that this combat will bear any resemblance to that hinted at by Pope, which, he says, is "barbarous civil war."

As a preliminary to this re-encounter, take the following from the *Philadelphia* VINDEX.

[The following, to which the above has reference, was received too late for insertion last week.—*Ed. W. I.*]

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

No might nor greatness in mortality
Can censure 'scape: back-wounding calumny
The whitest virtues strike.

SHAKSPEARE.

It was with emotions of surprise mingled with indignation, that I saw in the "Weekly Inspector" of the 28th ult. and since copied into the "Commercial Advertiser," a most illiberal, ungentlemanly, and abusive attack on Dr Abercrombie, of Philadelphia, a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church, no less distinguished for his virtues, his learning, and his acquirements in every branch of science and literature, than he is reverenced, beloved, and esteemed for his piety, liberality, and the amiable qualities of his heart. The writer of that communication sets out with some observations on the practice of republishing English works of merit in this country, with alterations and improvements, and thereby obtaining the benefit of copy-rights to the injury of the original works. The editors of publications of this sort, this learned writer very civilly calls literary charlatans, and accuses them of being guilty of tricks to secure an exclusive sale. He thinks it very doubtful whether any English elementary work *of merit*, can

be altered for the better, or if altered, whether any legal claim can lay for a copy-right. To the former of these assertions, it seems hardly necessary to make any reply. Its absurdity must strike every common understanding. Perfection is the lot of no mortal being; and however valuable and meritorious may be the productions of any author, there is always room for improvement. The very circumstance of any work of the kind above mentioned, possessing merit, naturally invites investigations, and sharpens ingenuity to detect errors, and to make such alterations and improvements, as experience and critical examination shall have pointed out.

The greater the merit of the original work, the greater the service any person renders the community, who discovers faults in it, and exerts his talents and industry to correct them, and to improve upon the plan and arrangement of the author, wherever it may be possible.

These are the books that are put into the hands of youth, and the bias they give to their ripening minds, often determine their future character through life. Surely, then, he renders an important service to mankind, who employs his time and talents in bringing as near to perfection as possible, any elementary work, though of "acknowledged merit." The correction of the smallest fault, or the improvement of any hint or idea of the original author, has an undoubted claim upon the gratitude and patronage of the public. And who, let me ask, is so capable of making improvements in books intended for the instruction of youth, as men of abilities and learning, who devote their lives to that important office?

With respect to the legal claim to a copy-right for publications of this nature, which the writer above mentioned seems to call in question; a ready answer can be given. The property of every member of the community is entitled to the protection of the law, be that property literary or any other. Whether a man writes a whole book himself, or only alters, enlarges, or improves upon one from a foreign country, as far as his own labours go, he has an undoubted claim to this protection. How far he may have promoted the welfare of society, or advanced the interests of learning and literature, are other questions to be determined upon by the public, to whom he appeals; but totally unconnected with his rights under the law. From that he claims the protection of his property, equally whether it proceeds from the exertions of his mind, or the labour of his hands.

The sapient writer above mentioned then proceeds to state the great injuries the public have sustained by the republication of Murray's abridged Grammar, very kindly taking upon himself to judge for the public in this matter. He mentions two publications of this work to the eastward, where the original has been shortened; but concludes by conjecturing that no further attempts of this sort would be made in that quarter, as the "bookseller would find more difficulty in selling than altering the book." One would naturally suppose that this were punishment enough, and that others who undertook the same thing would meet with the like fate; consequently neither the public nor the proprietor of the original work would sustain any injury. It seems, however, that a Philadelphia publication has claimed the honest zeal of this literary champion, for he appears so much afraid that the public will be imposed on by Dr. Abercrombie's improved edition of Murray's abridgement, that the moment he comes to speak of it, he quite looses sight of the disinterested character he had assumed at the beginning.

Instead of that cool and candid discussion of the question that we are taught at first to expect—instead of that disinterested anxiety for the interests of literature, with which he begins his communication—instead of that total disregard of the *auri sacra fames*, which he manifests at his setting out, we find him speaking of Dr. Abercrombie in terms of the most illi-

beral abuse, and making the most unfounded assertions and misrepresentations in regard to this Grammar. We are, therefore, irresistably led to conclude, that this heroic guardian of the rights of literature, can be no other than some avaricious vender of children's books, who having, as he thought, secured to himself the exclusive sale of Murray's Grammar, finds his golden dreams vanished by the preference likely to be given to Dr. Abercrombie's improved edition.

In noticing this edition, the writer of the communication does not condescend to point out any further defects than the introduction on the first page of a note, giving the Latin origin of three words. And this, because it is not to be found in Murray's Grammar, this *candid* writer considers as part of the improvements, which, with one sweep of the pen, he styles "insignificant, unnecessary, and irrelevant." To justify this round assertion, instead of appealing to the Grammar itself, and contrasting it with Murray's, that the public might judge of the truth or falsehood of the charge, he quotes several passages from an address delivered by Dr. Abercrombie to the students in his academy, in which Murray's Grammar is very highly commended, as if it were not possible to think very favourable of a work, and yet see faults in it that might be corrected. Whether Dr. Abercrombie's edition be really better than the original work of Murray, I cannot say, not having ever seen it. But it may afford some satisfaction to the reader to be informed, that this gentleman has for some time corresponded with Lindley Murray, and that on the publication of the Philadelphia edition of the abridgment, he sent him a copy of it, stating his reasons for the alterations he had made. Of Murray's Grammar I have a very high opinion, and, considering it a work of real merit, if any improvements have been introduced by Dr. Abercrombie, (of which I have not the smallest doubt, from the knowledge I have of his learning and abilities,) he will, in my estimation, and I trust also in that of every liberal mind, be entitled to the applause and remuneration of the public.

If the author of the communication thinks by bold assertions and personal abuse, either to discourage the sale of Dr. Abercrombie's improved edition of Murray's Abridgment, or his publication of the larger Grammar; or if he flatters himself he can injure the feelings of that gentleman, or diminish his well-earned reputation, by holding him up to public ridicule, I can assure him he will be greatly mistaken. The Grammar, whatever it may be, will rest upon its own merits, and the public are as competent to judge of them, as this sapient critic. As it respects Dr. Abercrombie personally, I am confident he will treat the publication with deserved contempt. Secure in the *mens sibi conscia recti*, the abuse of an anonymous writer will neither disturb the tranquillity of his mind, nor discourage the exertion of his talents, his learning, and his piety, in the cause of religion, of morals, of virtue, and of literature.

VINDEX.

FOREIGN.

London, January 12.

By information derived from a secret but authentic source, we are compelled to believe that our suspicions respecting the nature of the new American treaty are but too well founded. We understand, that by the provisions of this treaty, the Americans are to be permitted to carry goods from the colonies of our enemies, to France, Spain, &c. upon condition of their touching at an American port in their passage, and there paying a duty of two per cent. on their cargoes. This being the case, (truly happy should we be to find it otherwise) all our navigation acts, all our maritime code, all our right of search, may be considered as abrogated and abandoned; for, from the moment this treaty shall be ratified, the whole become useless. From that moment, we may be at war with France, Spain, and Holland, but with their colonies we shal be at peace. Their trade will be carried on with complete security by the Americans; the circuitous route, by touching at an American port with the two per cent. duty, will not produce a charge so heavy as our war insurance; and the enemy

will thus retain in war, the full benefit of their colonial system, except in the article of freight.

We find by our port letters, that some American vessels have been permitted to depart from Holland. One of these, the Æriel, is arrived at Dover, the captain of which reports, that the embargo has been, in some measure, relaxed, and taken off at Flushing, with respect to the American vessels which were at that port.

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JANUARY 14.

A gentleman, just arrived from Holland, states, that he read in a Dutch paper of the 8th instant, an account of a battle having been fought on the Vistula, between the French and Russian armies. The conflict is rumoured to have been one of the most dreadful ever recorded. The enemy were repeatedly attacked in their entrenchments, and their assailants as often repulsed. At length, however, the Russian reserve coming up, the fate of the day, which was till then doubtful, was decided in their favour; and the vanquished enemy driven, with the loss of their artillery, and an immense number of men, (their entrenchments being choaked with the dying and the dead,) to the left bank of the Vistula. This report we give precisely as it reached us. We have not seen the paper which is stated to contain the account, and of course do not presume to vouch for the accuracy of the statement.

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JANUARY 22.

We are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers some most important and gratifying intelligence from the continent. A gentleman arrived this morning at the Foreign Office from Poland; he has brought letters for Lord Howick, from Mr. Adair, at Vienna, and was also able, from his own observation, to communicate very important information. The substance of the intelligence which he brings is, that the French army is in a most deplorable condition; the number of men carried off by the disease, is estimated at not less than 40,000. It does not appear that any decisive battle has been fought, although there has been a great many skirmishes, which have terminated with various success; but generally in favour of the Russians.

The American plenipotentiaries to the British government, received dispatches on Saturday last, from the American minister, Mr. Armstrong, at Paris. They were brought to this country by an American gentleman, who quitted Paris on the 10th instant. Mr. Armstrong, it appears, had received official assurances from the French government, that American vessels coming from America, or returning from England to the United States, will not be annoyed by French cruisers, and that orders to that effect had also been given to the privateers fitted out from St. Maloes, Cherbourgh, &c. &c.

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.—Consols 59 7-8—Red. Ann. 59 2-4.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 14.

American trade.—General Gascoigne seeing the noble lord opposite (Howick) in his place, wished to put a question to him on a subject of much importance to the commercial world, and involving in a very great extent, the interests of his constituents. A letter had been published lately, written by the noble lord to a principal American merchant, (Mr. Sansom) which letter required some further explanation to remove an uncertainty that had been created by it, as to the safety of resuming the exportation to America, which had been prohibited by the non-importation act of that country. He wished to know from the noble lord, whether that act had undergone any alteration. It had not come within the range of his information, that Congress had been assembled so as to make any legislative alteration with respect to the act; and he was not aware whether the President of the United States may have power to modify, or suspend the execution of it. In this uncertainty, he had addressed himself to the noble lord for such information as may make it generally known, if the trade could be resumed with safety; or if it was still attended with all its recent hazard of confiscation, in order that, if there was no risk, the benefit of the trade should be enjoyed universally; and if there was risk, that no individual should want warning to avoid it. He hoped that the treaty recently signed, into the provisions of which he did not mean to pry, would be the means of establishing lasting concord and amity between the two countries.

Lord Howick was desirous to give all possible publicity to every thing which it was of importance to the commercial world to make generally known. He did not know to what extent the honourable gentleman's idea of proper publicity may go; but the house must be aware, that it was impossible to give the particular and circumstantial information which the honourable gentleman desired in this case. The communication made by him to the chairman of the committee of American merchants, was a communication of the mere fact of the signing of the treaty. Undoubtedly, if the treaty should be ratified, as there was every reason to expect it would be, the non importation act would be repealed of course, and all proceedings had under it, would be reversed. This was all the information he could give. He took this opportunity of answering a question put by the learned gentleman (Mr. Perceval) on a former night, which had escaped attention in the speech he had then made. The learned gentleman wished to know whether there was in this treaty any

reserve to his majesty of the right to exercise a control, and to enforce restrictions corresponding to those with the imposition of which the enemy presumed to menace the trade of his majesty's subjects with neutral nations. He had now to state, that there certainly was in this treaty, a full reservation to his majesty of the right to exercise restrictions equivalent to those which neutral nations may submit to allow the enemy to exercise by their means against the commerce of his majesty's subjects.

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From the London Gazette, Jan. 10.

At the court of the Queen's palace, the 7th of January, 1807, present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas the French government has issued certain orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his majesty's dominions; and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of his majesty's dominions; and whereas the said government has also taken upon itself to declare all his majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports by the superior valour and discipline of the British navy; and whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy would give to his majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and would warrant his majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of his majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruisers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous; and whereas, his majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade, yet feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interests of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on his part to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injuries. His majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to or be in the possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their control as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat; and the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers shall be, and are hereby instructed to warn every neutral vessel coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and any vessel after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of his majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and together with her cargo, shall be condemned as a lawful prize. And his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty, and courts of vice-admiralty are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Orders have been issued by the British government for remitting £500,000 to the continent. This sum is a balance of the subsidy due to the allies by the last treaty.

A gentleman, who has recently travelled through a great part of France, states, that the interior of that country is in a most deplorable condition. The coast is left bare of regular troops, and the defence of the country confined solely to the national guards. The people wish to throw off the yoke of Bonaparte, and the first reverse of fortune, will be the signal of revolt.

The news of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, reached England January 18. This event will very much affect the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Great-Britain.

In the British House of Commons, Sir T. Turton observed, that "he firmly believed the existence of an artful and insidious understanding between France and America," respecting the blockade of the British islands.

Lord Howick replied in answer, that the treaty between Great-Britain and America, would not prevent the former from distressing the commerce of her enemies, when carried on in neutral ships. He should, however, decline further explanation upon that subject for the present, as he might be led into a premature discussion of the matters contained in the treaty, which had not yet been ratified. With regard to the blockade of the French islands, the right of blockade naturally grew out of a state of war, and the enforcement of the blockade depended upon his majesty's directions.

The French emperor has decreed, that all the English merchandize, and productions of the English colonies, which have been placed in requisition at Hamburgh, Lubec, and Bremen, shall be immediately removed to France; and has made provision for establishing magazines on the frontiers of France for the deposit of this merchandize.

Alteration of English Publications.

The literary champions who have made this a subject of controversy, conduct the dispute with much adroitness on both sides. We hope that the *suaviter* will not be merged in the *fortitur*, but that the principles involved in the contest, may receive a *candid*, as well as thorough discussion. In the mean time, if we were made umpire, we should express sentiments similar to those of Mr. CARPENTER. In that gentleman's paper of the 11th instant, we find the following remarks, preliminary to the republication of the article on this subject, which made its original appearance in our paper of the 28th ult.

"We give without reluctance, a place in our columns to the following piece. A question of much greater magnitude than our correspondent Vindex seemed to have had in view, is involved in it. In fair play, therefore, to the writer—in justice to the subject, and in duty to the public, we are bound to give the argument on one side, as we have already given that on the other. For Mr. Abercrombie we entertain very high respect—but we cannot lay a principle of unbounded importance at the feet of ceremony, or private feeling; and our opinion, founded on a long consideration of the subject, and fortified by the decisions of some of the wisest men that have ever existed, is, on this occasion, point blank against Mr. Abercrombie's friend, and we believe our's too.—*Amicus Plato, sed magis Amicus Veritas.*

The gentleman who favoured us with his sentiments in opposition to alterations and mutilations of English copyright publications, accompanied his request for their republication in Mr. CARPENTER's paper, with the following observations:

"The author of some observations in a late number of the "WEEKLY INSPECTOR," relative to the practice of altering English publications, with a view of obtaining a copy-right, has seen, with satisfaction, in the "PEOPLE'S FRIEND" of this day, the effort of VINDEX to support that untenable cause. The whole tenour of his piece was precisely what was to have been expected.

"A cause which will admit of no reasonable arguments in its support, must, to use an emphatical modern expression, be "*written down.*" Hurl the bolts of indignation against the presumptuous intruder, and, *perhaps*, if he be of the chicken-hearted class, he may be driven from the field. It has, however, happened, in the present instance, that this plan, faithfully tried by VINDEX, has not *yet* accomplished that desirable object; but, what is still more remarkable, it has confirmed the writer in the *justness* of the *principle* he has espoused! This induces him to request the Editor of the "People's Friend," to copy from the "Weekly Inspector," those observations. The public will then be in possession of both sides of the question; and it is the *public*, and not the testy VINDEX, who are to decide it."

BRITISH TREATY.—Much alarm has been excited in this place in consequence of the circulation of a report, that Mr. Jefferson had rejected the treaty, which had been negociated with Great-Britain. This report, although disbelieved by some, has at length assumed a shape, which cannot be thought questionable. The Editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette declares, that he waited on the hon. S. White, and the hon. J. A. Bayard, and from their politeness obtained information, which rendered the report no longer doubtful. The former gentleman declared, that "he did not mean to express any opinion of his own in relation to the treaty, as he had no knowledge of its contents, or whether its conditions were hard, or otherwise, except such as had been communicated to him with many others, the day before, by Dr. Mitchell, of the Senate; and other gentlemen, who had received their information personally from Mr. Jefferson, with permission to mention it generally, and which was substantially as follows:—that the treaty would not render a call of the Senate necessary, during the recess, as he (the President) had determined to send it back to England, without submitting it to the Senate. The chief reasons he assigned were, 1st. It contained no stipulation on the subject of the impressment of seamen—and, 2dly, That annexed to, or accompanying it, was a note, which went to declare, that if the government of the United States ratified the treaty, it was understood they were to unite with England in resisting the decree of the French emperor, relative to neu-

tral commerce; or that, notwithstanding the treaty, his majesty was at liberty to pursue such measures of retaliation on that subject as he thought proper."

The President, by this measure, has taken on himself a degree of responsibility which, one would suppose, would put his popularity to a more severe ordeal than it has ever before experienced.

It appears to us impossible for Mr. Jefferson to answer satisfactorily the questions of the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

"Have our negociators obeyed the instructions received from the executive, in forming the British treaty? If they *have not*, ought they not to be re-called in disgrace? If they *have*, has not the executive, in thus indignantly spurning at the treaty, violated the plainest rules of decorum?"

"The President" says the constitution, "shall have power, by and with the advice of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur."

Now it would seem to us, that the *spirit* of the constitution requires that the treaty so to be made, should be *laid before the Senate*, and that the President is not authorized to come to a conclusive determination on the subject, till the treaty has been in fact, placed before the Senate. The President has power, "by and with the advice of the Senate, to make treaties," &c. Is it not then plainly his *duty* to *lay them before the Senate?* But any thing for what good democrats call a free government!

It is very possible that the American ambassadors, being near the scene of action, and having a clear view of the danger which impends over England, and of course threatens the civilized world, may have gone beyond what would seem to be correct, by the cold, calculating, philosophistical politicians of their sect in this country. They must see that, unless America makes a common cause with England, and her every nerve is exerted to the utmost, we shall soon be at the foot of the universal tyrant. We may shut our eyes against danger; but the hour is at hand, in which every resource of the nation must be called into action; or we shall be as Holland, and a great part of Europe already is. Our petty local pursuits, our party politics, must soon be merged in the concerns of the nation; and the great national question must be, what shall we do to be saved? Our ambassadors, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, are within the reach of the lava of the great volcano, are alarmed, and have probably conceded some points, in consequence of their apprehensions.

But unless we are greatly deceived, which we wish might be found to be the case, as we would hope even against hope, America will soon be willing to cling to Great-Britain, as the vine embraces the elm.

These sentiments are those of a *native American*, who has no interest distinct from the best interests of his country, and has no inducement, motive, nor aim, in which every honest man in America ought not to participate.

From the Philadelphia Register.

MORE MILITARY NOMINATIONS. Although we can readily account for the settled dislike of a *recreant soldier* to those who have grown gray in the military service of their country, we are utterly at a loss to penetrate the steady policy, which seeks to bestow the superior commissions in the regular troops of the United States on men who are either strangers to the army, or subalterns of recent appointment.

Our readers will recollect that, in the first session of the last Congress, Mr. Jefferson nominated a certain Mr. Hammond, (who was not only an entire stranger to the army, but who, in violation of the laws, had enlisted men within the United States, under a French commission, and with those very troops, had attacked the possessions of a neighbouring and friendly power,) to be lieutenant colonel in the second United States regiment of in-

fantry—and that the Senate, with a sense of justice to the injured officers of the army, a due attention to the good of the service, and an independence worthy of them, as a co-ordinate branch of the government, indignantly rejected the nomination. It was to have been presumed, that such a check would have damped Mr Jefferson's endeavours to destroy the emulation of the army, and, in its consequences, to subvert the service.

It seems, however, that no such salutary effect has been produced—that he has not relinquished his object, *whatever that may be*, and, that his innovation on the rights of seniority and service, has shown itself, in the last session of Congress, with the same pertinacity, though with no better success, than when he attempted to foist in his friend Hammond, over the heads of all the subalterns, captains, and majors of the army.

This second attempt has been made in the case of a Mr. Clarke, who was the companion of Captain Lewis, in the late expedition of discovery, and who, however deserving he may be as a man, is but a lieutenant of artillery, junior in commission to many other subalterns, and inferior in rank to all the captains and majors of the army.

In defiance, however, of all their claims, and the claims of the nation, Mr. Jefferson nominated this gentleman to the Senate, to be lieutenant-colonel of the infantry, in the room of Col. Cushing, promoted. Nor did he blush to insert in the nomination, that Mr. Clark was only a *first lieutenant of Artillery*.

The Senate, adhering to their sense of duty and independence, rejected the nomination.

We owe it to the public weal, and to the meritorious officers of our army, whose pretensions of rank and service are thus contumeliously set aside, to expose such proceedings.

Any of the addressers may answer the following questions, which this "*abuse of power, and neglect of right*," obviously suggest.

Was it decorous to trespass a second time on the dignity, justice, and feelings of a *co-ordinate* branch of government?

Would such a nomination, at any moment, be justified by the established rules of succession, or the good of the service?

At this particular period, when, according to his own communications to Congress, treason and conspiracy menace the public weal—was it just to the army, or loyal to the state, to dissatisfy those very men, on whose courage and fidelity the country reposes so large a portion of her happiness and safety?

Does Mr. Jefferson hold two opinions on the promotion of military men—one of which he applies to the army, and the other to the navy? or has he forgotten that his secretary of the navy was instructed to tell Commodore Truxton (whose *assigned reasons* for declining the Mediterranean command were construed into a resignation of his commission) that he could not be reinstated in his rank, without injury to other officers?

We should have supposed that even Mr. Jefferson's brief acquaintance with military service, might have taught him better, more especially as he offered as a reason to the Legislature of Virginia for resigning his appointment, when that state was under invasion, "*that his want of experience did not admit of his conciliating the troops!*"

Now let THE ADDRESSERS compare these facts with the ostentatious cant of "*equal and exact justice to all men*," and let them blush for the depravity which worships at the shrine of hypocrisy and deception.

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From the same.

The Treaty.—Letters by the last mail from Washington, give the following reasons for believing that the Senate will be convened to consider the treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain:

"The President has said that the carrying trade was placed on a footing favourable to American shipping.

"That the American intercourse with India was favourably adjusted.

"That the general system of blockade was abandoned—and that of the twenty-five articles, which compose the treaty, twenty-three were altogether unexceptionable."

Such being the President's opinion, on a perusal of the *naked copy* of the Treaty, which was handed to him by the British minister at Washington, we cannot doubt, for a moment, that when he receives the original, accompanied by the explanatory notes and observations of his ministers, Monroe and Pinckney, he will deem it not only expedient, but essential to the public welfare, to assemble the Senate, and to submit to their consideration, an instrument, on the rejection or adoption of which, so much anxiety is discovered, and so many important interests depend.

We learn, with sincere regret, that the shafts of Dr. Caustic in our last, were aimed at an individual, who had not been concerned in the attack on him in "*Salmagundi.*" We would, on this occasion, repeat the substance of a sentiment expressed in the introduction to "*Democracy Unveiled;*" that we wish not to draw our bow at random, and if through precipitance, or misrepresentation, we find that we have wounded the feelings, or sported with the reputation of any gentleman, we will make any recompense in our power.

We would not, however, be understood as conceding away our right to make such further strictures on the merits of the publication in question, as we may deem proper.

We are sorry to find that the literary controversy respecting copy-right publications, partakes a little more of the piquant, than what is pleasing to our palates. The gentlemen who have entered the lists on either side, are persons whom we highly esteem, and whose friendship we wish to cultivate.

Mistake corrected.—In our last, we attributed the *correct* Latin phrase, "*Amicus publicum,*" to Cheetham; whereas, in fact, Duane is exclusively entitled to the honour of the manufacture of this pig-latin. However, this is a matter of little consequence, as they are both men of very vast *larnin*, and belong to the same political family.

Qui Bavium non odit amet tua carmina [Mævi

Anglice.

The difference need not cause a pother,
For one's a fool, and—so is t'other.

IMPORTANT.—By the arrival of the schooner Perseverance, captain Messervy, at Marblehead, in 30 days from Bordeaux, French papers have been received to the 21st of January. From these, we learn that several engagements have taken place between the French and Russian armies, in which the French were successful. Captain Messervy confirms the report of a dreadful malady having made its appearance in the French armies, and reports that the Emperor had returned to Paris.

The battles of Pultusk and Golmyn, prove that Russia cannot set bounds to the power of Bonaparte, and that there is no barier to his ambition on the continent.

FORTY-FIFTH BULLETIN,

OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Pultusk, Dec. 30, 1806.

The battle of Czarnowo, that of Nassielks, that of Cursomb, the affair of cavalry at Lopaczyn, have been followed by the battles of Golymin and Pultusk—and the entire and precipitate retreat of the Russian armies has terminated both the year and the campaign.

BATTLE OF PULTUSK.

Marshal Lannes could not arrive opposite Pultusk, before the morning of the 26th.—All the corps of Benigsen were concentrated in the night. The Russian division which had been beat at Nasielks, and pursued by the 3d division, commanded by Marshal Davoust, entered the camp of Pultusk two hours after

midnight. At 10 o'clock Marshal Lannes attacked, having Suchet's division in the first line, that of Gaza in the second, and that of Gudin in the third division of the army, commanded by General Daritanna, upon his left.

The combat was spirited. After a few struggles, the enemy was overpowered.—The 17th regiment of the light infantry, and the 34th, covered themselves with glory.—Generals Vedel and Claparede, were wounded. Gen. Treillard, commanding the light cavalry of the army, Gen. Baussard, commanding a brigade of the division of the dragoons of Beker; Col. Barthelemy of the 15th regiment of dragoons, were wounded by grape shot. Voisin, aid to Marshal Lannes, and Curial, aid to Gen. Suchet, both fell with glory.

Marshal Lannes was slightly touched with a ball. The 5th corps of the army here, exhibited what brave men are able to perform, and the immense superiority of the French infantry over that of other nations. Marshal Lannes, although he had been for 10 days sick, would follow his corps. The 85th regiment sustained many charges of the enemy's cavalry, with coolness and succes. The enemy the same night sounded a retreat and retired to Ostroderka.

BATTLE OF GOLYMIN.

While the corps of Benignsen was at Pultusk and beaten there, that of Buxhouden joined Golymin at night. The division Panin of this corps, which was attacked the evening before by the Grand Duke of Berg, another division which had been beaten at Nasielsk, arrived by different routs at the camp of Golymin.

Marshal Devoust, who pursued the enemy from Nasielsk, came up with, charged them and chased them from a wood near the camp of Golymin

At the same time Marshal Augereau, arriving at Golaczima, took the enemy in flank. The Gen. of brigade, Lapine, with the 16th light infantry carried at the point of the beyonet a village which served as a point of support to the enemy. The division of Heudelait displayed and marched for it: Three hours after noon, the fire was the hottest. The Grand Duke of Berg executed with the greatest success many charges, in which Klein's division of dragoons distinguished themselves. Notwithstanding evening came on too soon; the combat continued till 11 at night. The enemy retreated in disorder, leaving their artillery and baggage, and many dead.—All the enemy's columns retired to Ostrokerka.

Gen. Fenerolle, commanding a brigade of dragoons, was killed. The intrepid Gen. Rapp, the Emperor's aid du camp, was wounded at the head of of a division of dragoons. Col. Smilie, of the brave 24th of the line, was wounded. Marshal Augereau had a horse killed under him.

Nevertheless, Marshal Soult, with his corps, had already arrived at Molati, two leagues from Makow: by the badness of the roads, from the rains and thaws, retarded his march, and saved the Russian army, of which, without this accident, not a man would have escaped. The good fortune of the army of Benigsen, and that of Buxhouden, should have terminated on the other side of the Orcye; but all the intended movements were defeated by the thaws, which caused the artillery to be two days in marching three leagues.

Altogether, the Russians have lost 80 pieces of cannon, all their waggons, more than 1200 baggage carriages; 12,000 men killed, wounded, or made prisoners. The movements of the French and Russian columns, will be an object of curiosity for military men, when they are traced upon the map. They will then see upon how slender a thread hung the capture or annihilation of this army, and all the effect of a single fault committed by the Russian general.

We have lost 800 men killed, and have had 200 wounded.

BURR'S CONSPIRACY.

We confess we cannot satisfy ourselves respecting the proceedings of Burr. He has surrendered himself to a party of militia, and now denounces Wilkinson. We believe that there is not much to choose between them. The overstrained zeal of Wilkinson; his palpable violation of law and justice, in apprehending Adair, Swartwout, and others, goes to corroborate the suspicions which have been long entertained, of his being originally a conspirator.

Again—If Burr is innocent, why all this mystery? Why so much secrecy, and at the same time, such formidable preparations, merely to settle a tract of land in a wilderness? Why should Biennerhasset, Tyler, and others of Burr's adherents, fly the officers of justice, if they were conscious of their own innocence? The whole complexion of this affair goes strongly to implicate certain of the leaders as contemplating "a deed without a name." Probably the plans of the conspirators were attempted to be carried into execution prematurely; but all this parade cannot have been for the simple purpose of settling a patch of land in the wilderness.

☞ We propose shortly to supply our Subscribers with an Index and Preface to the first volume of THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR. In the mean time, the Editor begs leave to intimate to a few, who may have overlooked the circumstance, that a semi-annual payment has become due, and that his finances are, at present, upon a somewhat of a *poetical establishment.*

According to a statement made in the Aurora, Bonaparte's principal paper in America, we should be led to conclude, that the active force of France amounts to near a million of men.

ACTIVE FORCE OF FRANCE.

GRAND ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Warsaw, January 1.

1	legion, marshal Murat,	30,000 men	
2	Bernadotte,	25,000	
3	Devoust,	30,000	
4	Angereau,	25,000	
5	Soult,	35,000	
6	Ney,	20,000	
7	Lasnes,	25,000	
8	Mortier,	30,000	
Reserve and imperial guard marshal Bessiers,		35,000	
			245,000
Grand reserve, marshal Lefebvre,			70,000

CONTINGENT OF THE RHINE.

Bavaria,	Gen. Deroi,	20,000	
	Gen. Wrede,	15,000	
			35,000
Wirtemberg,	Vadamme	12,000	
Baden,	Vadamme	10,000	
Isemberg,	Pr. Jerome	2,000	
Nassau Usingen,	Pr. Jerome	1,500	
Hesse Darmstadt,		4,000	
			29,500

REINFORCEMENTS.

The Italian corps, general Lecchi,	10,000	
Old Polish legion from Italy, Melachowski,	10,000	
Army of Holland,	30,000	
Irish legion,	7,000	
		57,000

GRAND ARMY OF RESERVE—*At Mentz.*

Four legions, marshal Kellerman,	100,000	
CONSCRIPTION OF 1806.		
Marched by cohorts,	60,000	
		160,000

ARMY IN THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

Head-Quarters, Milan.

Grand army, Menon,		50,000	
Conscripts of 1805,		40,000	
Corps in Dalmatia,	Marnont,	35,000	
	Lauriston	15,000	
Corps in Styria, Gen.——,		10,000	
			150,000

NEAPOLITAN ARMY.

French, marshal Massena,	35,000	
Lombards, &c.	25,000	
Neapolitans,	50,000	
		110,000

NORTHERN NEW LEVIES.

Royal Saxons,	30,000	
Saxe Weimar,	15,000	
Hohenzollern,	5,000	
Hanoverians,	20,000	
Poles from Prussian corps,	25,000	
Anspach and Bayreuth,	2,500	
Hesse Cassel,	22,000	
Curiassiers new, gen. D'Espagne,	3,000	
Picked corps of Oudinot,	15,000	
Legion of the north,	20,000	
Polish national guards,	130,000	
		287,500
[redacted]		160,000
[redacted]		57,000
[redacted]		29,500
[redacted]		35,000
[redacted]		70,000
[redacted]		245,000
		884,000

So says Duane, and he knows, undoubtedly.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by Subscription, a new work, entitled, AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MOST USEFUL MODERN LANGUAGES; divided into two parts.

Part I.—Vocabularies, Dialogues, and Familiar Phrases, in the English, French, Italian, and Spanish Languages.

Part II.—Select passages, with literal translations, from the most celebrated authors in those languages, so disposed in columns as to give, in one view, the manner of expressing the same sentence in each language.

Intended for the use of Foreigners, Merchants, and persons desirous of acquiring any of those languages.—By A. H PALMER, Teacher and Translator of Languages, in New-York.

Merchants, Supercargoes, and Captains of vessels in the European and West-India trades, to whom a knowledge of some one of those languages is indispensably necessary, often experience the want of a work of this nature. The author has long observed this deficiency, which he has endeavoured to supply by compiling copious vocabularies of the terms used in commerce and navigation, and other words most necessary to be known; with a collection of dialogues, familiar phrases, and select sentences in those languages.

To foreigners, studying the English language, and the youth of both sexes, desirous of acquiring the most useful and polite of the modern languages, the author hopes this work will be found advantageous and instructive.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on fine paper and good type, and will contain between four and five hundred pages, octavo.

II. The price to subscribers will be two dollars and fifty cents, in boards, to be paid on delivery.

III. Any person who procures ten subscribers, and becomes responsible for the pay-

ment, shall be allowed an eleventh copy, gratis.

IV. The work will be put to press as soon as 500 subscribers are obtained.

V. Subscribers names will be printed at the end of the volume.

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The following are specimens of the execution of this work:

Part first.—Vocabularies, Dialogues, &c.

Section I.

English.	*French.*
Academy.	Académie.
Academician.	Académicien.
Anatomy.	Anatomie.
Architecture.	Architecture.
Arithmetic.	Arithmitique.
Astrology.	Astrologie.
Astronomy.	Astronomie.
Botany.	Botanique.
Surgery.	Chirurgie.
Italian.	*Spanish.*
Academia.	Academia.
Accadémico.	Academico.
Annatomia.	Anatomia.
Architectura.	Arquitectura.
Aritmetica.	Aritmitica.
Astrologia.	Astrologia.
Astronomia.	Astronomia.
Botanica.	Botánica.
Chirurgia.	Cirugia.

—

Section second—Part first.

Dialogues, Familiar Phrases, &c.

English.	*French.*
How do you do?	Comment vous portez vous?
I am very well.	Je me porte fort bien.
How does he do?	Comment se porte-t-il?
He is very ill.	Il se porte fort mal.
How is it with you?	Comment vous en va?
As usual, tolerably well.	A mon ordinaire, passablement bien
Italian.	*Spanish.*
Como state?	Como está usted?
Jo sto multo bene.	Estoy bueno.
Como state egli?	Como ertá el?
Egli e molto male.	El está muy infermo.
Como state in salute?	Como va?
Passabilmenti bene.	Ordinariamente bueno.

—

Part second.

Select passages, with literal translations, &c.

French.	*Italian.*
Parallele entre Corneille et Raccine, par Mos. de la Bruyere.	Cornelio e Raune paragonati dal Signore de la Bruyere.
Corneille ne peut être egalé dans les endroits où il excelle.	Non è possibile agguagliar Cornelia quandosi alza alto.
Il a pour lors un caractère original et inimitable: mais il est in égal.	Egli ha allora un carattere originale ed inimitabile: ma egli è ineguale.

English	*Spanish.*
Corneille and Raccine, compared by M. la Bruyere.	Cornelio e Racino comparados, per el Senor de la Bruiere.
Corneille is not to be equalled wherever he excels.	No es possible iguabac à Cornelio quando se levanta demasiado.
He has there a character peculiar and inimitable; but he is not equal throughout.	El entonces bleva an caracter original è inimitable; mas no tiene igualidad.

The following lines are extracted from a Monody, written by a gentleman on the decease of his consort. They are elegant and pathetic; the emanations of genius, virtue, and sensibility.

THE REMBRANCERS OF STELLA.

A MONODY.

CHILD of the Brain, thou, whose reflecting power
Recalls each passage of the former hour,
Wakes in the mind bright scenes of rapture past,
Too strong to be forgot, too frail to last;
Inhuman Memory! why so oft, in vain,
Have I implor'd thy aid with anxious pain,
Whilst thou, averse, refus'd thy suppliant's prayer,
Yet now, unask'd, pursuest me every where?
Oft' at my Board, when spread with wholesome fare,
A sigh reminds me—Stella is not there!
I wake, as from a trance, and all surprise,
Behold the tasteless food before my eyes.
If I to Friendship's cheering circles fly,
I find thee there in ev'ry sparkling eye;
So look'd my Charmer when her Colin smil'd,
And thus the flitting moment she beguil'd.
If o'er the verdant lawns I chance to stray,
In various shapes thou hauntest all my way:
With tear-fraught eye and pitiable tone,
Thou say'st—why, Colin, art thou here alone?
Far other transports did thy bosom fill,
When Stella climb'd with thee her favourite hill;
When ev'ry bird that chirp'd among the boughs,
And ev'ry blossom witness'd to thy vows:
Nor birds, nor blossoms only lent an ear,
But Heaven and Stella heard thy vows sincere.
Ye Birds, ye Blossoms quit the leaffy spray,
For Heaven is wroth, and Stella torn away:
No more those charms like blooming Nature smile,
Inspire my song, and crown my pleasing toil.
If to those sacred courts I bend my way,
Where Youth and Age their grateful tribute pay,..

As through the Church-yard walk I pace along
And mix my footsteps with the sober throng,
Each new rais'd mound of earth, each letter'd stone,
Swells my sad bosom with a plaintive groan;
But when in sight the holy letter stands,
Where faithfully we plighted hearts and hands—
What Lover's tongue could those fond transports speak!
What Lover's heart but for their loss must break?
O pardon, gracious Power, whose piercing eye
Can ev'ry thought in ev'ry mind descry,
When in thy house I join the sacred strain;
If pious joy my impious griefs profane;
If the full heart, that would be all thy own,
Debase thy service with its sensual moan!
Can I forget, sweet Saint! what honest pride
I felt when thou wert kneeling by my side?
Throbbing with heart felt joy, when thou wert near,
My thanks were ardent and my vows sincere.
Cease, cease, affective memory, thus to tear
A wounded breast with pangs too sharp to bear!
I know thou wilt not—yet, for once be kind,
Bring all my Stella's virtues to my mind;
Her piety sincere, her love unfeign'd,
Her social kindness, chastity unstain'd.
That meek deportment, which no thought betray'd
Unworthy of a pure and bashful maid,
Those thousand decencies that swell delight,
All these were hers——all sunk in endless night.
To life's last moment can it be forgot
A lovely Wife and Infant were my lot.
Oft have I then with raptur'd fondness gaz'd,
Now the sweet Child, and then its Mother prais'd.
Long has the little Cherub been no more—
Now I its Angel-Mother's loss deplore.
The vernal Powers, in pity to my pain,
Before my eyes display their genial train;
But bursting verdure and unfolding flowers,
No more can sooth my grief-distracted hours;
The flush of Beauty and the Warbler's lay
No more can make my bleeding bosom gay;
Oh! were her folding arm enclosed in mine,
Then might their charms with pristine beauty shine!
Why do I rove in search of lost delight,
Whilst each new object brings new woes in sight?
Let me return and seek my lonely shed,
And hide in sweet forgetfulness my head.
Ah! 'tis in vain—for there my thoughts review
The happiest hours affection ever knew.
Where are those eyes which more than words could prove
The softest feelings of the purest love?
Where is that tongue that could at once impart
Kindness and Prudence to my aching heart?
Where are those lips that Hyblas' sweets distil,
And all my soul with balmy raptures fill?
Where is that radiant form that shone around
And made my humble dwelling fairy ground?
Those moments were so tranquil and so bright,
When Love could revel in supreme delight,
And from intrusion free and guileful art,
Ope' all the tender sluices of the heart?
All, all are past, and like the rushing wind,
Leave only ruin, wrecks, and deaths behind!

Extracts from "Democracy," a manuscript Poem.

(Continued from The Weekly Inspector, *vol. I. page 304.)*

Here ceas'd the chief to speak, but still his voice
Pour'd the full torrent of accustomed noise;
Song after song he bellows into birth,
Warming his comrades with unusual mirth,
Who in full chorus learned GARLIC join,
And praise his noise, and theirs with his combine.
Loud ring the interdicted walls, the sound
Mounts up the chimnies, fills the rooms around,
Scar'd politicians cease the long debate,
And guests disturb'd forget they came to eat.
Such was the sound, when, from ten thousand lungs,
At lofty Babel, burst as many tongues.
Such music makes theatric galleries ring,
When some bad actor first attempts to sing;
Such route disturbed the loud-resounding room,
As erst, confus'dly filled the assembly room,
When feather-cinctured chiefs, from western wild,
Our legislators to a dance beguil'd.
Transported now, the democratic throng
Rush from the room "all extacy and song."
As Congress once adjourned, when good Genet
Sent them his news, composed that very day,
How York's proud Duke, that brave, heroic youth,
So fill'd with sense, and wit, and modest truth,
To Paris gone, in iron cage was chain'd,
And General Cartaux Toulon had regain'd.
So, they adjourn'd, as members on their feet,
Were so disturb'd they could not keep their seat.

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